

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office, 1112 E. Main Street,
Manchester Bureau, 1102 Hull Street,
Petersburg Bureau, 40 N. Spencer St.,
Lynchburg Bureau, 215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year, Mo., Mo., Mo.
Daily with Sunday, \$5.00 \$2.00 \$1.50 .50
Daily without Sunday, 4.00 2.00 1.00 .50
Sunday edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wednesday), 1.00 .50 .25 .10

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg. One Week, Daily with Sunday, 14 cents. Daily without Sunday, 10 cents. Sunday only, 5 cents.

Entered January 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909.

THE CANDIDATES' TWICE TOLD TALES.

The face-to-face encounter of the two gubernatorial candidates at Boynton injected a little liveliness into a campaign suffering not a little from general debility. A series of such debates would stimulate interest in the foot-race for the governorship as nothing else could. Richmond would offer a packed house to an attraction of this sort at any time. It is regrettable that the Boynton affair should have resulted in an apparent misunderstanding as to terms of the combat and consequent charges of unfairness. Exactly what these terms were does not appear, and the alleged "violation" of them seems to be largely a matter of personal opinion. Yet it was a pity, we think, that Mr. Tucker did not state his whole case against Judge Mann in such a way as to give the latter the fullest opportunity to reply. If there is capital to be made out of Judge Mann's record, it plainly must be made by argument which can withstand counter-argument. No mere strategic advantage for the moment can accomplish this result. The judge will have other platforms from which to make replies at any length, and upon which there will be no rival to question these replies. Here was Mr. Tucker's chance to elicit the full strength of the Judge's defensive position, and then impugn it to the utmost of his ability. The result would have been a fair test of each man's strength on this difference between them, such as long-distance exchanges can hardly give.

From what may be called a dramatic standpoint, this locking of horns may have been interesting enough. Personal rivalry, especially when presented in spectacular form, always appeals to the popular heart. From other standpoints the meeting was of trifling consequence. The two candidates' views on roads, schools and the liquor question have for some time been familiar to every voter who even casually reads the newspapers. Repetitions are wearisome, and usually profitless. Judge Mann has, it is true, added a new stroke, as well as some little confusion, to his liquor position by declaring that in any wet and dry election, of whatever form, he would vote dry. How a consistent believer in local option could vote for a State prohibitory law, its exact antithesis, has not yet been explained. But for the most part these stump utterances of the candidates are little but cold squirrel and twice told tales. They contain few things calculated to suggest to the voters great abilities, strong and original minds and broad statesmanship loyally working to be harnessed in their service.

All of Virginia's progress in the next five years is not summed up in roads, schools, lessened liquor evils and bank examiners. Why do not the candidates climb a little intellectual hill and observe the broader horizon there awaiting them? Is the cyster industry of Virginia utterly unworthy of their notice? What would they suggest, to stimulate agricultural science and increase farm productivity? The South Carolina Legislature is offering prizes for corn. Is that, or is that not, a wise plan? Is the Virginia tax law the fairest and finest ever devised? If it happens to be quite the contrary, what plan have they for amending it? When the woods are full of lively, interesting and unsettled issues, why should our next Governor ignore them for the footless pastime of slaughtering anew the thrice slain?

A PROPOSED \$10,000,000 CONVERSATION.

There are obvious difficulties in the way of Professor Pickering's proposed communication with Mars, as proposed to the \$10,000,000 charge involved. In the first place there may be no life of any kind on that interesting planet. The "canals" may be something quite different. In the next place, if there is intelligent life there, it need not necessarily have progressed to our precise stage. It is quite possible, for example, that the Martians, if such there be, have no telescope and no knowledge of the earth's existence. He may be a great, strong-stemmed, hairy giant with tastes predatory rather than astronomical. Or he may see this planet and could perceive a sudden dim shine emanating from it, it might be some time before he became aware that it was Professor Pickering, of Harvard, operating many acres of mirrors. Or if he got as far as all this, he might be severely put to it to heliograph back any reply. Are there mirrors on Mars? Heaven knows. Martian ladies may still use still waters as Narcissus did.

To us the earth is an enormously important proposition, but perhaps it is a little self-conscious to assume that the eyes of a planeted universe are at all times fixed longingly upon us. That there is vast loneliness in the thought of flashing a signal to some strange otherworld creature 25,000,000 miles away and getting back an answer any child can see. The imagination likes to play with it. But the reason rejects the probability of its happening next September. It is almost as likely that some ingenious and public-spirited inhabitant of the other planet will some day learn how to unlock the bonds of gravitation and drop through space to earth, sacrificing his life to bring a mute message from Mars. To wake up some morning and find a dead Martian floating in the harbor would be something.

Referee Board decided that benzoate of soda was virtually a harmless preservative. Yet it is disappearing from manufacture because the people have preferred to accept Dr. Wiley's contrary view.

There is something almost suggestive of cynicism in the Cleveland portrait on the \$20 notes, of which the Republicans always have by far the most.

Whitelaw Field has decided to live in England after his trial. At the same time, we get Richard Croker back for half of every year. O. reciprocally is still a live principle, we guess.

Those are the sweet and happy days when thousands of the "blondettes" eyed blondes of Richmond are being enthusiastically elected to the June bride club.

What a power Castro would have been in any village choir.

It seems to us that Abdul Hamid would make a very valuable addition to the little group of Kings in exile who to sip the afternoon away in the Paris cafes.

We confidently expect that the year 1909 will see Texas introduce the dress-suit lynchings to an attentive world.

A merger between the D. A. R. and The Hague Conference might accomplish something, but we haven't say what.

"Aldrich Starts Tariff Debate" says a headline. Well, we don't know a man better qualified to start a lot of it.

A Reno, Nev., court decision to grant a divorce to Virginia Harned because her husband, in that entering town was only two or three days long. And yet people say that America is not a conservative country.

A Massachusetts ex-cavalryman rode 155 miles in eighteen hours. This chap is worthy to have accompanied the famous ride to Warrenton.

We dare say that kindly and generous old Richmond is the only town in the world where there are enough knotholes at the ball-park to go around.

"The summer girl," says the Washington Herald, "must be plump." The Herald must rub up its glasses and take another look.

There are taxes in this Payne-Aldrich conglomeration which could not possibly be described as one's duty toward one's neighbor.

Peter of Servia has offered to serve his country as an ex-king for \$50,000 a year. There is some ground for suspicion, as the genteel say, that Abdul Hamid would do the same kind of job for Turkey at a far lower rate.

THE MILK INVESTIGATION.

While the investigation of certain transactions of Milk Inspector Curtis are still in progress we shall withhold our comment. Silence for the time as to the probable outcome or proper decision of the charges against Inspector Curtis does not mean, however, that we wish the whole matter glossed over or hushed up. Rather, as a fixed principle, this paper believes in the fullest publicity for all public acts. Thus only can the faithful official be fully recognized and rewarded or the unfit official be discovered and discharged. But vigilant scrutiny should not be mistaken for deserved doubt, nor should a rigorous investigation be seized upon by the public as a conviction of guilt.

In this instance the facts on which the case against Inspector Curtis rests have been substantially brought out. Those facts, no matter how they may ultimately be altered by explanation or other evidence, do not touch the main issue of pure milk. On that question there can be no doubt. Under Dr. Levy's remarkably able management, backed and supported as it was by the Board of Health for Richmond, the quality of Richmond's milk has been so much improved that Dr. C. B. Lane, of the United States Department of Agriculture, said: "I doubt whether there is another city in the country which can show such steady permanent progress in the line of good milk as Richmond." If this testimony is not enough there is the lessened death rate among children, to which the undertakers and doctors, no less than the official reports of the city, bear witness.

Such work as this marks an epoch in the development of a great and enduring city. In this development the work of the Board of Health was the effective cause, while Inspector Curtis was an incident. We do not wish to appear as underrating the work of Inspector Curtis, for he was able to awaken the earnest opposition of the very men whom Dr. Levy compelled to use sanitary methods, but none the less it is true that the power that sustained and invigorated and drove the milk inspectors came from the Board of Health. That fact should be the chief concern of the people of Richmond.

A little more than two years ago for a accurate, late in 1906—the fight for pure milk was begun. Up to that time the dairymen had done nothing effective for the betterment of conditions. When Dr. Levy began his crusade the milk producers declared that his suggestions were impossible, his demands ridiculous and his regulations confiscatory. The Times-Dispatch practically alone fought for, as it had led, in this movement—and what happened? The dairies were cleaned up, the cows washed, the milk cooled, the cans sterilized, and—the children's lives saved. In the face of such achievements it is well to be cautious in censuring by implication the men who alone made possible this marvelous change for the better.

Such work as this marks an epoch in the development of a great and enduring city. In this development the work of the Board of Health was the effective cause, while Inspector Curtis was an incident. We do not wish to appear as underrating the work of Inspector Curtis, for he was able to awaken the earnest opposition of the very men whom Dr. Levy compelled to use sanitary methods, but none the less it is true that the power that sustained and invigorated and drove the milk inspectors came from the Board of Health. That fact should be the chief concern of the people of Richmond.

A little more than two years ago for a accurate, late in 1906—the fight for pure milk was begun. Up to that time the dairymen had done nothing effective for the betterment of conditions. When Dr. Levy began his crusade the milk producers declared that his suggestions were impossible, his demands ridiculous and his regulations confiscatory. The Times-Dispatch practically alone fought for, as it had led, in this movement—and what happened? The dairies were cleaned up, the cows washed, the milk cooled, the cans sterilized, and—the children's lives saved. In the face of such achievements it is well to be cautious in censuring by implication the men who alone made possible this marvelous change for the better.

Where the statute enumerates several classes of persons or things, and includes among them a class embraced by "other" persons or things, the word "other" will be generally read as "other such like," so that persons or things therein comprised may be read as "other persons or things of the same class," and not as "other persons or things of a different class," or different from those specifically enumerated.

The Attorney-General's opinion appears to discard this guiding principle and to give a far greater latitude to the meaning of "other persons." Under the sanction it offers, a superior power stands created which not only was not provided by Congress, but was considered and definitely rejected by it when the pure food bill was under discussion. Since the proper management of all departments makes it necessary to leave the secretaries a certain freedom in the engagement of employees, this opinion may establish an unfortunate precedent. It is true that Congress has now forbidden the payment of boards and commissions "not authorized by law," but if we understand Mr. Wickham, the Referee Board and others constituted like it, are, in fact, so authorized.

The pure food law provided that appeals from Dr. Wiley's decisions should be taken to the courts. The effect of the legalizing of the Referee Board is to give to that body the adjudication of appeals. Yet the decisions of the board are not, and can never be, binding upon the buying classes, and the only real court in matters of pure food is that of public opinion. The

THE REAL REFERENCE BOARD.

The Attorney-General's ruling giving legality to the so-called Referee Board of Chemists, and entitling them to draw compensation, is rather unexpected. So far as known, the sole authority for the creation of this board is found in a clause in the appropriation act of a year ago, which gives to the Agricultural Department this power: "Employing such assistants, clerks and other persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary for the purposes named." It had been supposed, naturally enough, that this empowerment applied to under-employees and minor officials only, and that it was not intended to warrant the creation of a new power over-riding authority already expressly provided by law. Lawyers will readily recall Lord Tenterden's familiar rule, which Representative Lever quoted in his argument against the legality of the Referee Board last February, and which may be summarized as follows:

Where the statute enumerates several classes of persons or things, and includes among them a class embraced by "other" persons or things, the word "other" will be generally read as "other such like," so that persons or things therein comprised may be read as "other persons or things of the same class," and not as "other persons or things of a different class," or different from those specifically enumerated.

The Attorney-General's opinion appears to discard this guiding principle and to give a far greater latitude to the meaning of "other persons." Under the sanction it offers, a superior power stands created which not only was not provided by Congress, but was considered and definitely rejected by it when the pure food bill was under discussion. Since the proper management of all departments makes it necessary to leave the secretaries a certain freedom in the engagement of employees, this opinion may establish an unfortunate precedent. It is true that Congress has now forbidden the payment of boards and commissions "not authorized by law," but if we understand Mr. Wickham, the Referee Board and others constituted like it, are, in fact, so authorized.

The pure food law provided that appeals from Dr. Wiley's decisions should be taken to the courts. The effect of the legalizing of the Referee Board is to give to that body the adjudication of appeals. Yet the decisions of the board are not, and can never be, binding upon the buying classes, and the only real court in matters of pure food is that of public opinion. The

Borrowed Jingles.

"QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS."

In "Answers" columns, fresh and free. Of Sun and Herald and Gazette. How often does the reader see? "This column is not for sale!" But though my weary vision fails At things like "What is franklinolene?" "This column is not for sale!" "There is no premium on the coin."

"In August, 1853;" "Declining, always and regret!" "They grow upon the orange tree!" "This column does not settle bets!" "Four is the number for our lot!" "It was the battle of the Boyne!" "See recipe for beef croquettes!" "There is no premium on the coin."

"H. M.—See answer to T. B." "The goddess is Melpomene!" "This column does not settle bets!" "The sweetest note is tender!" "See 'Manners, Forms and Etiquette'!" "There is no premium on the coin."

What a power Castro would have been in any village choir.

It seems to us that Abdul Hamid would make a very valuable addition to the little group of Kings in exile who to sip the afternoon away in the Paris cafes.

We confidently expect that the year 1909 will see Texas introduce the dress-suit lynchings to an attentive world.

A merger between the D. A. R. and The Hague Conference might accomplish something, but we haven't say what.

"Aldrich Starts Tariff Debate" says a headline. Well, we don't know a man better qualified to start a lot of it.

A Reno, Nev., court decision to grant a divorce to Virginia Harned because her husband, in that entering town was only two or three days long. And yet people say that America is not a conservative country.

A Massachusetts ex-cavalryman rode 155 miles in eighteen hours. This chap is worthy to have accompanied the famous ride to Warrenton.

We dare say that kindly and generous old Richmond is the only town in the world where there are enough knotholes at the ball-park to go around.

"The summer girl," says the Washington Herald, "must be plump." The Herald must rub up its glasses and take another look.

There are taxes in this Payne-Aldrich conglomeration which could not possibly be described as one's duty toward one's neighbor.

Peter of Servia has offered to serve his country as an ex-king for \$50,000 a year. There is some ground for suspicion, as the genteel say, that Abdul Hamid would do the same kind of job for Turkey at a far lower rate.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY.

JUDGE LANDIS, who fined the Standard Oil Company \$25,000,000, fined a man 1 cent the other day and was able to collect, because the man had appeared, who knows what the outcome would have been?—Springfield Republican.

The statesman has yet to be born who is clever enough to make what our benevolent friends call an adequate protection wax hand in hand with adequate revenue.—Providence Tribune.

It would be a mean person, of course, who would notice the bag in the knees of your last spring's trousers. But, darn it, there are so many mean persons.—Indianapolis News.

Sixty-six students of the chaos, Tenn., have been expelled for going to a circus. That doesn't seem to be giving the students a show.—Philadelphia Ledger.

This is the season when rash, short-sighted people meet trouble more than half way. The cause of the trouble will require the manipulation of a lawn mower.—Greenburg Argus.

And then, too, Mr. Cleveland's likeness on these 320 Treasury notes will keep it from getting excessively monotonous to one's sight.—Washington Herald.

THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY.

No Danger of Over-Production of Foodstuffs in this Country.

No class of producers in this country have a greater opportunity than the farmers this year for contributing to the return of general prosperity. They have not been suffering from lack of demand for their products, and many markets are open to them, while conditions have been such that with fairly good crops in the last two years prices of high priced grains and oil seeds have been at a high level. They have been the one class whose prosperity has not been seriously interrupted, but they cannot long continue to prosper unless others flourish likewise and the country is able to dispose of the products of the soil. Nothing is more common upon for the recovery of industrial and commercial activity than the recurrence of generous crops.

The high prices of grain and oil seeds and the products that are nourished on the farm ought to stimulate an increase in the acreage of planting for all the staple crops this year. There is no longer any danger of over-production of the soil. Nothing is more common upon for the recovery of industrial and commercial activity than the recurrence of generous crops.

The high prices of grain and oil seeds and the products that are nourished on the farm ought to stimulate an increase in the acreage of planting for all the staple crops this year. There is no longer any danger of over-production of the soil. Nothing is more common upon for the recovery of industrial and commercial activity than the recurrence of generous crops.

SICK MAN OF EUROPE SEEN IN WESTERN EYES.

Abdul Hamid is sixty-seven years old and has ruled Turkey for thirty-three years. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms.

Abdul Hamid is sixty-seven years old and has ruled Turkey for thirty-three years. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms.

Abdul Hamid is sixty-seven years old and has ruled Turkey for thirty-three years. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms. He is a man of a different type from the sultans of the past, and his reign has been marked by a number of reforms.

THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

By La Marquise de Fontenay.

Year of Broken Engagements.

THE year 1909 seems destined to remain on record, in England at any rate, for the number of broken engagements among the aristocracy. To the half-dozen that I have already recorded in these columns must now be added the abandonment of the projected marriage between Miss Gertrude Foster and Viscount Campden, who must not be confounded with the Marquis of Campden. For whereas the latter is a peer of the realm, head of the House of Pratt, master of Bayham Abbey, and very penniless young diplomat, the eldest son and heir of Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Lord Campden is at present acting as secretary of Legation at Christiania, under Sir Arthur Herbert, who married Miss Helen Gammell, of Providence, R. I. Miss Gertrude Foster is the daughter of Roger Gammell, the novelist and champion fencer, who has found in his Irish wife a collaborator in his romantic career. He is very rich, is the owner, with his father, of the Liverpool Post, Mercury and Echo. The aristocratic and handsome Lord Campden married Miss Foster while he was undoubtedly having a very charming time.

After the breaking off of the engagement is all the more to be regretted, as it is indispensable that Lord Campden should marry money in order to bear the escutcheon of the Noel family. The latter has never been very well off, perhaps because it was not their duty to marry money. Lord Campden, namely, Sir Andrew Noel, figures in history as having ruined himself by his extravagant ways in the service of Queen Elizabeth, who instead of being appreciative of his devotion, and of his sacrifice of his patrimony to her, was capricious and drove him to the following distich upon his name—"Noel"—and at his expense:

"The word of denial and the letter for fifty."

Lord Campden, whose title is one of courtesy, takes it from one of his fathers' two country seats, Campden House, Gloucestershire. It is situated on a spur of the Cotswold Hills, nearly 1,000 feet above the sea; a picturesque spot, and one of the most beautiful in the time of Charles I., and occupying the site of a grange once belonging to the great Cistercian Abbey of Tewkesbury. Lord Campden's great-grandmother, the Countess of Bristol, having been the eldest daughter of King William IV., by the actress, Mrs. Jordan.

For more than a fortnight previous to the outbreak of the disturbances last week at Constantinople, and the downfall of Grand Vizier Halim Pasha, the Turkish students, and the veteran officers and soldiers of the army had been foregathered in the Mosque of St. Sophia, and on the great square in front, abusing the administration as inimical to Islam and as fatal to the prestige and integrity of the empire. They would have been very noisy, had they not been taken into custody by the police, and all the more so by the Young Turk party, who were endeavoring to get even with the Sultan, whom they accused of having favored the military rising of last week, by pointing out that the crisis came just after the budget committee had recommended a 10 per cent increase in the salaries of the officials of the Turkish ruler, whose kitchens alone at the Yildiz Kiosk, the sultan's residence, cost \$50,000 a year. The sultan had the audacity to have no other rights on the national treasury and state revenues.

The Turkish party had the control of the treasury, the soldiers have been even worse off than before, since the government has been unable to pay them, while the Sultan was able to point out to them that he was no longer his own master, and had been placed in the position of a puppet.

In fact, the money question has played no small role in the recent events.

CUT THIS OUT.

Fine Recipe for the Quick Cure of Coughs and Colds.

Mix half an ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound, which you can get at the strongest drug store, with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whiskey; shake well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful four or five times a day. The Concentrated Pine is a special pine product refined for medicinal purposes. It is in small bottles, each enclosed in a screw-top case.

THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY.

No Danger of Over-Production of Foodstuffs in this Country.

No class of producers in this country have a greater opportunity than the farmers this year for contributing to the return of general prosperity. They have not been suffering from lack of demand for their products, and many markets are open to them, while conditions have been such that with fairly good crops in the last two years prices of high priced grains and oil seeds have been at a high level. They have been the one class whose prosperity has not been seriously interrupted, but they cannot long continue to prosper unless others flourish likewise and the country is able to dispose of the products of the soil. Nothing is more common upon for the recovery of industrial and commercial activity than the recurrence of generous crops.

The high prices of grain and oil seeds and the products that are nourished on the farm ought to stimulate an increase in the acreage of planting for all the staple crops this year. There is no longer any danger of over-production of the soil. Nothing is more common upon for the recovery of industrial and commercial activity than the recurrence of generous crops.

The high prices of grain and oil seeds and the products that are nourished on the farm ought to stimulate an increase in the acreage of planting for all the staple crops this year. There is no longer any danger of over-production of the soil. Nothing is more common upon for the recovery of industrial and commercial activity than the recurrence of generous crops.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.

Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century.

The Courts of Europe.

By La Marquise de Fontenay.

Year of Broken Engagements.

THE year 1909 seems destined to remain on record, in England at any rate, for the number of broken engagements among the aristocracy. To the half-dozen that I have already recorded in these columns must now be added the abandonment of the projected marriage between Miss Gertrude Foster and Viscount Campden, who must not be confounded with the Marquis of Campden. For whereas the latter is a peer of the realm, head of the House of Pratt, master of Bayham Abbey, and very penniless young diplomat, the eldest son and heir of Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Lord Campden is at present acting as secretary of Legation at Christiania, under Sir Arthur Herbert, who married Miss Helen Gammell, of Providence, R. I. Miss Gertrude Foster is the daughter of Roger Gammell, the novelist and champion fencer, who has found in his Irish wife a collaborator in his romantic career. He is very rich, is the owner, with his father, of the Liverpool Post, Mercury and Echo. The aristocratic and handsome Lord Campden married Miss Foster while he was undoubtedly having a very charming time.

After the breaking off of the engagement is all the more to be regretted, as it is indispensable that Lord Campden should marry money in order to bear the escutcheon of the Noel family. The latter has never been very well off, perhaps because it was not their duty to marry money. Lord Campden, namely, Sir Andrew Noel, figures in history as having ruined himself by his extravagant ways in the service of Queen Elizabeth, who instead of being appreciative of his devotion, and of his sacrifice of his patrimony to her, was capricious and drove him to the following distich upon his name—"Noel"—and at his expense:

"The word of denial and the letter for fifty."

Lord Campden, whose title is one of courtesy, takes it from one of his fathers' two country seats, Campden House, Gloucestershire. It is situated on a spur of the Cotswold Hills, nearly 1,000 feet above the sea; a picturesque spot, and one of the most beautiful in the time of Charles I., and occupying the site of a grange once belonging to the great Cistercian Abbey of Tewkesbury. Lord Campden's great-grandmother, the Countess of Bristol, having been the eldest daughter of King William IV., by the actress, Mrs. Jordan.

For more than a fortnight previous to the outbreak of the disturbances last week at Constantinople, and the downfall of Grand Vizier Halim Pasha, the Turkish students, and the veteran officers and soldiers of the army had been foregathered in the Mosque of St. Sophia, and on the great square in front, abusing the administration as inimical to Islam and as fatal to the prestige and integrity of the empire. They would have been very noisy, had they not been taken into custody by the police, and all the more so by the Young Turk party, who were endeavoring to get even with the Sultan, whom they accused of having favored the military rising of last week, by pointing out that the crisis came just after the budget committee had recommended a 10 per cent increase in the salaries of the officials of the Turkish ruler, whose kitchens alone at the Yildiz Kiosk, the sultan's residence, cost \$50,000 a year. The sultan had the audacity to have no other rights on the national treasury and state revenues.

The Turkish party had the control of the treasury, the soldiers have been even worse off than before, since the government has been unable to pay them, while the Sultan was able to point out to them that he was no longer his own master, and had been placed in the position of a puppet.

In fact, the money question has played no small role in the recent events.

CUT THIS OUT.

Fine Recipe for the Quick Cure of Coughs and Colds.

Mix half an ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound, which you can get at the strongest drug store, with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whiskey; shake well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful four or five times a day. The Concentrated Pine is a special pine product refined for medicinal purposes. It is in small bottles, each enclosed in a screw-top case.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.

Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century.

The Courts of Europe.

By La Marquise de Fontenay.

Year of Broken Engagements.

THE year 1909 seems destined to remain on record, in England at any rate, for the number of broken engagements among the aristocracy. To the half-dozen that I have already recorded in these columns must now be added the abandonment of the projected marriage between Miss Gertrude Foster and Viscount Campden, who must not be confounded with the Marquis of Campden. For whereas the latter is a peer of the realm, head of the House of Pratt, master of Bayham Abbey, and very penniless young diplomat, the eldest son and heir of Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Lord Campden is at present acting as secretary of Legation at Christiania, under Sir Arthur Herbert, who married Miss Helen Gammell, of Providence, R. I. Miss Gertrude Foster is the daughter of Roger Gammell, the novelist and champion fencer, who has found in his Irish wife a collaborator in his romantic career. He is very rich, is the owner, with his father, of the Liverpool Post, Mercury and Echo. The aristocratic and handsome Lord Campden married Miss Foster while he was undoubtedly having a very charming time.

After the breaking off of the engagement is all the more to be regretted, as it is indispensable that Lord Campden should marry money in order to bear the escutcheon of the Noel family. The latter has never been very well off, perhaps because it was not their duty to marry money. Lord Campden, namely, Sir Andrew Noel, figures in history as having ruined himself by his extravagant ways in the service of Queen Elizabeth, who instead of being appreciative of his devotion, and of his sacrifice of his patrimony to her, was capricious and drove him to the following distich upon his name—"Noel"—and at his expense:

"The word of denial and the letter for fifty."

Lord Campden, whose title is one of courtesy, takes it from one of his fathers' two country seats, Campden House, Gloucestershire. It is situated on a spur of the Cotswold Hills, nearly 1,000 feet above the sea; a picturesque spot, and one of the most beautiful in the time of Charles I., and occupying the site of a grange once belonging to the great Cistercian Abbey of Tewkesbury. Lord Campden's great-grandmother, the Countess of Bristol, having been the eldest daughter of King William IV., by the actress, Mrs. Jordan.

For more than a fortnight previous to the outbreak of the disturbances last week at Constantinople, and the downfall of Grand Vizier Halim Pasha, the Turkish students, and the veteran officers and soldiers of the army had been foregathered in the Mosque of St. Sophia, and on the great square in front, abusing the administration as inimical to Islam and as fatal to the prestige and integrity of the empire. They would have been very noisy, had they not been taken into custody by the police, and all the more so by the Young Turk party, who were endeavoring to get even with the Sultan, whom they accused of having favored the military rising of last week, by pointing out that the crisis came just after the budget committee had recommended a 10 per cent increase in the salaries of the officials of the Turkish ruler, whose kitchens alone at the Yildiz Kiosk, the sultan's residence, cost \$50,000 a year. The sultan had the audacity to have no other rights on the national treasury and state revenues.

The Turkish party had the control of the treasury, the soldiers have been even worse off than before, since the government has been unable to pay them, while the Sultan was able to point out to them that he was no longer his own master, and had been placed in the position of a puppet.

In fact, the money question has played no small role in the recent events.

CUT THIS OUT.

Fine Recipe for the Quick Cure of Coughs and Colds.

Mix half an ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound, which you can get at the strongest drug store, with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whiskey; shake well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful four or five times a day. The Concentrated Pine is a special pine product refined for medicinal purposes. It is in small bottles, each enclosed in a screw-top case.



For Lame Back.

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Sloan's Liniment.

has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

DR. E. S. SLOAN,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Confederate Penitents.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—My attention has been called to the meeting at Lynchburg of the Republican Committee of the State, made by several cities to them of holding their State convention, Newport News, Va.

As a well-wisher, a steadfast Democrat all of my life, I am not pleased with the outlook, as it seems to me, for an overwhelming Democratic victory at our approaching gubernatorial election. Some of my Democratic friends would say that I am over-zealous, but I am not. I am an ex-Confederate soldier, and we, as a mass, are not easily frightened, as our record in the Civil War will amply prove. A few suggestions to the leaders of our party are offered, not, however, in a dictatorial sense, but in the simple opinion of one who has seen the inside of the State prison. There must be some wholesome legislation done. Mr. Tucker and Judge Mann must plainly tell the people what they are doing. It is a shame to require us to pay the State we served so valiantly a price to allow us to vote. Some may claim that along this line a great number of Virginia editors have displayed their sound judgment in espousing the cause of the Confederate soldier. We have many reasons for being proud of the rapid progress that has been made in educational lines in this State. The past year, in fact, the ratio of progress can be maintained. The Old Dominion will not be long in having a system of primary education to which she may point her sister States with pride.

Without doubt the question of supervision is the supreme educational problem.

A WOMAN'S REASON

is generally sufficient, except when it concerns her own welfare. Many women endure cruel suffering because they will not use medical aid. Some women will find relief and positive relief in Vinorep, the favorite tonic for women, a reliable cure for all ailments and weaknesses. Prepared by Drs. Hoag & Turbin. Sold by the following druggists: J. W. & M. F. W. Hagan, Main, People's Drug Store.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

of Richmond, Virginia.

You have missed more than one good thing in life for the lack of a little ready money. Get a working capital by starting a bank account. When a man has a few hundred dollars in the bank it puts spirit in him. He knows that he has the one reliable friend to fall back on in case of emergency. Life will have a new meaning to you when you can experience this feeling. Call at our bank now and let us talk it over with you.

3% INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS—COMPOUNDED.

"Safest for Savings."

The Merchants National Bank.

of Richmond, Virginia.

You have missed more than one good thing in life for the lack of a little ready money. Get a working capital by starting a bank account. When a man has a few hundred dollars in the bank it puts spirit in him. He knows that he has the one reliable friend to fall back on in case of emergency. Life will have a new meaning to you when you can experience this feeling. Call at our bank now and let us talk it over with you.